that it could not be a depauperate form of *F. myuros* L. The identification was subsequently confirmed by Professor Hitchcock who writes that the species was previously known as far north as Maryland and that collections of it from that State are likewise chiefly dwarfs. Specimens from the New Jersey locality (*F. J. Hermann* nos. 4084, 4137, 4139 and 4434) have been deposited in the U. S. National Herbarium, the Gray Herbarium, the Herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and of the Missouri Botanical Garden.—F. J. HERMANN, University of Michigan.

PANICUM LONGIFOLIUM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—On the south shore of the Long Bay[1] of Lake Ossipee in Effingham, New Hampshire, on 10 August, 1934, I collected specimens of a *Panicum* which I at the time mistook for *P. agrostoides* Spreng. As pointed out to me later, however, by Mr. C. A. Weatherby, they really belong to *P. longifolium* Torr., and represent an extension of range from Plymouth and Bristol Counties, Massachusetts and southern Rhode Island and Connecticut. In view of the occurrence of certain other coastal plain species on the margins of sandy ponds in Carroll County, New Hampshire, such as *Eleocharis tuberculosa* (Michx.) R. & S. at White Pond, Tamworth (see RHODORA, **26** (1924), 37–38), *Hudsonia ericoides* L. at Lake Ossipee in Freedom and Ossipee, and *Solidago tenuifolia* Pursh, var. *pycnocephala* Fernald, abundant at several ponds in Ossipee and Madison, New Hampshire and in Lovell, Fryeburg, Brownfield, Harrison, and Limington, Maine, the range of *Panicum longifolium* suggests the need of more intensive study of such localities in this region, which has been somewhat neglected by recent collectors.—ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE METHOD OF PREPARING CERTAIN GYMNOSPERMS FOR THE HERBARIUM.—Difficulty usually attends the preparation of exsiccati of the genera *Picea*, *Tsuga* and *Abies*, in that they lose most, if not all, their leaves in the procedure. Boiling fresh specimens has been tried without materially increasing the number of leaves reatined.

For three years the Botanical Laboratory of The University of

[1] Called Leavitt Bay on the U. S. G. S. topographic map.